

After the Medici was expelled Gerolamo Savonarola, the Dominican prior of St. Mark's convent in Florence. For yrs he delivered scathing judgments against the Medici and the corrupt Borgia Pope Alexander VI. During next 4 yrs he acted as the moral guardian of Florence.

1494

Medici expelled from Florence  
Savonarola assumes moral leadership  
of the city-state. During 15th & 16th Cen.  
Florence flourished as the leading  
banking and artistic city in Europe.  
For most of that period its affairs  
were controlled by the Medici family  
of merchant-bankers whose 1st great  
representative Cosimo drove out the rival  
Albizzi family in 1434. Cosimo and his

successor, Lorenzo the magnificent,  
retained republican forms of gov't while  
in reality ruling Florence as autocrat. They  
brought the city-state stability & prosperity.  
They made enemies. In 1494, two yrs after  
Lorenzo's death, the democratic party took the  
opportunity offered by Charles's invasion  
to expel the Medici.

Treaty of Tordesillas Divides the New World  
New discoveries are divided up between  
Spain and Portugal. On his return  
voyage from America in 1493, Columbus was  
forced by bad weather to take refuge in the  
harbor in Lisbon. John II (King of Portugal,  
heard him explain that he had reached the  
Far East. The Portuguese being decided to  
lay claim to the discoveries. To counter his  
claim, the Spanish monarchy appealed

to the Pope Alexander VI (who was Spanish)  
He issued 2 Bulls. 1st gave new lands to  
Spain. 2nd bull drew an imaginary line  
from pole to pole 100 leagues west of  
the Portuguese - discovered Azores  
and Cape Verde Islands. He decided that  
west of it was Spanish influence & east  
was Portuguese. In Tordesillas, the 2 countries  
signed a treaty accepting the Pope's  
arbitration. England, Holland & France  
never considered themselves to be bound  
by the treaty.

1494

Charles VIII of France invades Italy.  
The seizure of Naples initiates 50 years  
of Habsburg - Valois wars.

Italy during the early Renaissance  
culturally and economically rich  
and fragmented into rival City States  
was the arena for prolonged series of wars  
known as the Habsburg - Valois wars.

They began in 1494, when, without battle  
Charles VIII of France marched there

Mulon, Florence And Rome.

1494-1566

## SULEIMAN I (OTTOMAN SULTAN)

He was the longest-reigning Ottoman Sultan and led his army in 13 campaigns starting with the successful siege of Belgrade in 1521. In 1526 he defeated the Hungarian king at MOHACS and in 1529 he undertook the 1st siege of Vienna. Further campaigns resulted in tripartite division of Hungary. Iraq was annexed in 1534/35, after military operations of great logistical difficulty. Suleiman's naval operations began with the siege of Rhodes in 1522.



By the end of his reign the Ottomans were masters of the eastern Mediterranean, holding only Malta & Cyprus. In 1526 an Ottoman presence was established in YEMEN. In 1538 Aden was taken. Early in his reign he swiftly quelled the rebellions in Provinces of Syria & Egypt as well as eastern Anatolia. In the later part of his reign, succession disputes caused Selim to order the execution of his sons MUSTAFA & BAYEZID, leaving the Throne to his 3rd son SELIM II.

1494

1912 Dates J-BK

Invasion by Charles <sup>Italy</sup> VIII  
of France.

May 5, 1494

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During his second voyage  
to the Western Hemisphere,  
Christopher Columbus first  
sighted Jamaica.

1494-1525

East European Powers especially  
France & Spain fought over control  
of small independent states of Italy.

1494

Babur was 12. He inherited the  
rule of the kingdom of FERGANA (in  
modern UZBEKISTAN) and took SAMARKAND  
by arms from his Cousin (1496 - age 14)  
He could not hold on to neither Samarkand  
nor his inheritance in Fergana

1494

12

1482

1494

Treaty of TORDESILLAS completes  
partition of New World between  
Spain and Portugal

Alex: accession BABER in Ferghana  
Charles VIII of France invades Italy

~~506~~ 1494 AD

Syphilis - From Naples, globally

1494

Syphilis



1494 AD

Columbus people brought to  
Europe corn; sweet potato; tomato;  
Bell pepper; Chili pepper; Pumpkin;  
Cacao for chocolate; vanilla; Beans, Lima,  
Pole beans; navy beans; Kidney beans. Squash  
Pumpkin; Cassava root; Avocado;  
Peanut, pecan, Cashew, Guava; pineapple  
sunflower; pelumia; black-eyed Susan;  
Dahlia; Marigold; Zinnia; Poinsettia

turkey

1494 → 1500

Syphilis showed up in Spain  
shortly after Columbus's men returned  
and a lethal epidemic swept Europe  
within 5 yrs.